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SEVENTH YEAR.

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885.

NUMBER 28.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

The statistical agent of Dakota reports unfavorable returns from wheat threshing, and estimates the crop of the territory within 20,000,000 bushels.

Secretary Bayard has received a cablegram saying that cholera has broken out at Nagasaki, Japan. The death rate is reported to be large. The port has been declared infected.

The acting comptroller of the currency has authorized the first national bank of Belleville, Kansas, and that of Anthony, Kansas, to begin business, each with a capital of \$50,000.

The treasury department has paid about \$10,000,000 on account of pensions so far this month. Therefore it is expected the decrease of the public debt for August will not be as large as usual.

The republican state convention of Iowa, met at Des Moines. Senator Larabee was nominated for governor on the first ballot. Hull was nominated for lieutenant governor, and Judge Deck, the present incumbent, was nominated for supreme judge.

A dispatch from Bradford, Pa., says that an explosion of 3,000 pounds of nitroglycerine at Roberts & Sons' factory near that city, completely wrecked the building, and shook the houses for miles around. Two of the employees were thrown some distance, but miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises. The loss will reach several thousand dollars.

Regarding the Texas fever in the Goodwin herd at Kansas City, Ill., a special dispatch from that point says: "Goodwin purchased 200 head of steers at the Chicago stock yards, where they were reported to be Michigan cattle, though it is now said that genuine Texas ticks were found on them in large numbers. Six head have died and ten more are sick."

A dispatch from Texas says: A. Lockie, who a few days ago murdered four women near Johnson City, was forcibly taken from the jail at Blanco the other night by a mob and hung to a tree. Before he was strung up, he acknowledged the wholesale butchery he had committed, and stated that it was his intention to murder two more families, but his cartridges gave out. The lynching is universally approved in the vicinity.

The Iowa state veterinarian has been ordered by Governor Sherman, to visit Pottawatomie and Harrison counties for the purpose of examining into the death of a number of cattle from Texas fever. Several large herds were shipped to these counties some weeks ago, reported to be Kansas cattle. Native cattle which came in contact with them have now begun to die with every symptom of Spanish fever; and native cattle along the trail where the strangers were driven, are also stricken, showing apparently that the strangers were Texas.

A child eighteen months old, of Emanuel Dorsey, of Allegheny City, was taken suddenly ill with symptoms of poisoning, shortly after eating his breakfast of oatmeal, and after a day of suffering died in great agony. Three white servant girls who partook freely of the oatmeal were also taken violently sick, and are now in a serious condition. Physicians who have made a careful examination, state all have been poisoned. A colored nurse, who had been notified to leave at the expiration of the week, and who had threatened to "show them all before next Wednesday that she was no fool," has been arrested on suspicion of placing the poison in the meal. She protests her innocence.

The oven room at S. S. Marvin & Co., steam bakery, Pittsburgh, Pa., was the scene of a frightful natural gas explosion, by which five persons were terribly burned; two, it is thought fatally. The firm recently introduced natural gas into their oven, and they were engaged in experimenting on the manufacturing of a new line of goods. The gas had been burned off probably one hour, and the engineer advanced to the mouth of the oven to relight it. When instantly occurred the explosion. The flames shot from the mouth of the oven, enveloping all in the room. Two men, who were directly in front of the oven, were burned in a horrible manner. It is feared they inhaled the gas, in which case death is inevitable. The others had their clothes almost burned from their bodies, but were not fatally injured. The unfortunate were immediately removed to West Pennsylvania hospital, where at last accounts they were resting easy. It is supposed that some one turned the gas on after it had been shut off by the engineer, and that the gas accumulated in the oven, exploded as soon as it came in contact with the light.

A number of wholesale merchants of Kansas City held a conference with the state board of railroad commissioners in that city. Commissioner Harding stated that the board desired to learn the views of Kansas City men in connection with the complaints made by St. Louis jobbing firm of discrimination in freight rates, and also their views regarding the existing car load rate. Mr. Nave, of McCord, Nave & Co., wholesale grocers, speaking for the business men, argued the advantages of the system of car load rates for the consumer in lessening the expense of transportation. He also maintained that its influence is to build up the trade of the smaller jobbing centers of the state instead of centralizing it at St. Louis and Chicago. He charged that the movement on the part of the St. Louis men is simply an effort to wrest from territory belonging to Kansas City. Messrs. Hanna, Betts, and several others spoke in opposition to the abolishment of car load rates. The complaint of discrimination by St. Louis and San Francisco against Kansas City was also considered. After some discussion as to the powers of the board, an adjournment was taken without any definite action.

It is stated at the treasury department that Wilson Norris, late pension agent at Philadelphia, is causing the accounting officers of that department no small trouble because of his failure to forward his accounts for the month of June last. Mr. Norris was re-elected July 7th, and according to the treasurer's reports, had up to July 21st failed to account for advances amounting to \$176,117. Judge Williams, third auditor of the treasury, has several times requested him to forward his accounts for examination, but so far Mr. Norris has not taken the slightest notice of his letters. In making his last normal request, the third auditor called Mr. Norris' attention to sections 3622 and 3491 of the revised statutes, which require that all officers who hold public funds shall render a monthly account within ten days after the expiration of each successive month, and they provide that the officers who fail to comply with this requirement shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and subject to fine and imprisonment. This letter, it is said, has produced no better effect than its predecessor, and the department officials are in somewhat of a quandary as to how to proceed. There are no imputations against the official integrity of Mr. Norris.

A recent dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: There is intense excitement at Dalton, Georgia, over a visit paid that place by a band of Ku Klux last week. There were fifty men, all well disguised, who entered the city shortly after midnight. They visited a house of ill fame owned by Mrs. Jane Kidd, and the woman and six of her boarders were dragged from their beds, and each one was given fifty lashes. Some of the women are in a critical condition and may die. The band that went to the house of Tom Carter, a noted thief, and beat him to death, after torturing him for a half hour. Another negro named Arms'ad, was so terribly beaten that he will die. The band then notified several persons to leave the place at once or they would be killed. No clue can be had as to the identity of them. The mob took in all the respectable houses, regardless of the color of the occupants. They went to the mayor's office and left a list of those under mob surveillance. The whole affair was an effort to rid Dalton of the bad characters that infest the town. The language and are doing as well in their industrial and mechanical training as in their studies.

FOREIGN.

The expulsion of Polish subjects from Austria has begun. All classes alike are expelled.

A fire which occurred in the lumber yard of Thomas Foreman at No. 181 Kensington road, London, caused damage to the amount of \$1,200,000.

The manufacturing establishment of Mason & Thompson, makers of surgeons' lint feeding bottles and druggists' sundries of London, was destroyed by fire loss \$250,000. Four hundred employees are thrown out of work.

The medical congress in session at Alver, Belgium, adopted a resolution asking the government of Belgium to use its good offices to induce the powers to reorganize the international sanitary council of Alexandria for the purpose of stopping the entrance of cholera into Europe by way of the Suez canal in future.

Hon. Alonzo Taft ex-United States minister to Russia, has arrived in London on his way home. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter. In an interview with the Associated Press reporter he said that he presented his letter of recall to the czar and czarina have read him most affably and kindly.

A Paris paper states that all Spanish officers now on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. The same paper is authority for the statement that several large Spanish mercantile houses have cancelled all their outstanding orders for German goods.

It is reported that Russia is making overtures for an alliance with Turkey, holding out as inducement the prospect of Turkey's recovering possession of the Balkan provinces and Bessarabia. The Turkish ministry, the dispatch says, are divided as to the acceptance of the proposal.

The president of the Brazilian council and minister of foreign affairs have presented in congress the programme of the new cabinet. The programme includes reform in the system of slavery; modification of the financial organization of the empire, and the protection of the Brazilian immigration to the country. The liberals have presented a motion of want of confidence in the new cabinet.

The secretary of war has instructed Gen. Miles, in command of the department of Missouri, to hold the troops in readiness to enforce the president's recent proclamation in relation to the cattlemen on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. By the terms of the proclamation the cattlemen would be compelled to remove their herds by September 4. The troops will be held at Fort Reno.

United States Minister Cox, in presenting his credentials as minister to Turkey, assured the sultan that the policy of the United States was not to interfere at all in affairs of other countries, and that policy had been found advantageous and would be always maintained. The sultan, in a private interview accorded to Minister Cox, presented him with a set of valuable Turkish jewelry; also gave him a number of rare oriental books for Mr. Abram Hewitt, and a set of books for the national library at Washington.

A Vienna paper publishes an interview with an English cabinet minister whose name is withheld. In this interview the British statesman says that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, special English envoy to the sultan, has been instructed to declare to the sultan that England is willing to evacuate Egypt if Turkey will guarantee to maintain order therein; and England recognizes her rights in Egypt, but it will not permit any power of Europe except Turkey to undertake the military occupation of the country.

Reports have reached Paso del Norte, day, which seem to confirm the previous rumors that yellow fever is raging on the Pacific coast in Mexico, and has appeared both at Guaymas and Mazatlan. Late reports from Vera Cruz say that the scourge is continually spreading, notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the authorities. Many small interior cities back of Vera Cruz are suffering terribly from the deadly ravages of fever, and the people are fleeing to higher altitudes. Travelers from the city of Mexico say that the city is ripe for almost any kind of epidemic. They declare it is filthier than usual, and many of the wealthier residents from the Gulf towns are settling in the city pending the subsidence of the epidemic on the Gulf coasts. Mazatlan and Guaymas are represented as reeking in filth, and a fearful mortality may be expected at both places.

BALMY SLEEP.

The infirmary of Mount St. Clements College, Ilchester, Maryland, writes that Red Star Cough Cure has given much satisfaction in that institution. In a severe case of consumption it gave great relief, and after its use restless nights and night sweats disappeared.

ARSENIC IN APPRECIABLE QUANTITIES.

Is Found in the Stomach of J. R. Walkup—The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

It will be remembered that J. R. Walkup, a prominent citizen of Emporia, Kansas, died last week under suspicious circumstances. His wife was known to have purchased arsenic and it was thought that he died from arsenical poison. His wife claimed that she purchased the arsenic for use as a cosmetic.

The following is the certificate of analysis received by Coroner Frost, in regard to the Kansas City medical college analysis of the remains of J. R. Walkup:

THE ANALYSIS.

State of Missouri, County of Jackson, ss.

William Jones, being duly sworn on oath, states that he is now, and has been, for some years past, professor of chemistry for the Kansas City medical college, and that for three years past he has made a specialty of chemistry, and is accustomed to examining organic substances for the detection of poison.

That on or about August 25th, 1885, this affiant received from one S. D. Harrington, M. D., of Emporia, Kansas, specimen of a human stomach, represented to be those of one Walkup, of Emporia, Kansas, deceased, consisting of stomach, one kidney, a portion of the intestines, contents of the stomach, and a portion of blood.

That this affiant has made a careful analysis of the contents of the said stomach and portion of liver for the detection of arsenic and mercury, and has discovered therein arsenic in appreciable quantities, but no traces of mercury; that arsenic was discovered in both the portions of liver and the contents of the stomach.

WM. JONES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of August, 1885.

W. A. ALDERSON.

Notary public, Jackson County, Missouri.

[SEAL] Emporia, Kan., August 31.—The coroner's jury met and resumed the hearing of the case of J. R. Walkup. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing material was developed except that the stomach contained no arsenic. The following verdict was returned.

THE VERDICT.

State of Kansas, ss.

Lyon County, ss.

An inquisition holden at Emporia, Lyon county, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1885, (and succeeding days), before me, George W. Frost, coroner, that caused the body of J. R. Walkup, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed.

The said jurors, upon their oath, do say that J. R. Walkup came to his death on Saturday, August 23, 1885, by arsenical poisoning, and from all the evidence, the jury believe that the arsenic that caused the death of said J. R. Walkup, was administered to him by his wife, Minnie Wallace Walkup, feloniously.

In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1885.

S. B. RIGGS,

JURY: JOHN W. TATHAM, VAN R. HOLMES, ISAIAH JONES, H. V. BUNDREN, ROLAND LAKEN.

Attest: GEORGE W. FROST,

Coroner of Lyon county, Kansas. A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Walkup.

Any Small Boy, With a Stick, can kill a tiger—if the tiger happens to be found when only a cub. So consumption, that deadliest and most feared of diseases, in this country, can assuredly be conquered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" be employed early.

A CURIOUS SIGHT.

Miss Mary Flynn, a young and accomplished English lady, well known in Bombay, has become a professed follower of Buddha. It was a curious sight, says an India paper, to see an English young lady, dressed in an elegant robe of black silk, sitting in the midst of a crowd of yellow-robed Buddhist priests and repeating the pantheon. The ceremony began by the high priest examining the fair candidate as to the reasons that led her to desire to accept the Buddhism as her faith, to which Miss Flynn answered that, after having studied the various religious systems of the world, she found the Buddhististic esoteric philosophy as being most in accordance with her own reason and common sense.

STOCK SQUIRS.

About 1,100 horses are now on the Dodge City market.

Complaint is made at Seneca, Nemaha county, of the great number of hogs that are dying from cholera.

Russell Live Stock Journal: Compare your calves from the scrub bull with those of your neighbor from the thoroughbred.

The losses of the Comanche cattle pool last winter, when they had their stock in territory, was at least fifty per cent. says Maj. Kirk, the manager.

Lawrence Journal: Dr. Fugate has returned from a professional trip through Shawnee and Wabunsee counties. He says stock of all kinds is looking well and generally in good health. He says, that there is not another county in the state that has as many fine horses and cattle as Douglas county. In the matter of fast horses none of the other counties pretend to compete with this. The same is true of draft horses and fine cattle of all breeds. The effects of this thoroughbred stock is seen in the graded stock throughout the county. The farmers are, many of them, driving horses to their farm wagons that could be hitched to a sulky and made to trot a mile in less than three minutes, while the heavy horses look like the thoroughbred of a few years ago. The same is true of cattle, and although some farmers are satisfied to keep the low grade stock of a few years ago, the majority are not so disposed, and as a result have tried to improve their stock. In this they have been successful that many of them own grade herds which are almost equal to the thoroughbreds. Farmers are influenced to raise better stock, partly because their pasture land is restricted and, is every year, becoming more valuable, while they feel that "it costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor one."

Peabody Graphic: Brindley & Shriver, two of our largest cattle dealers, had considerable difficulty with a large cattle deal of theirs this week. It seems that last June they purchased of Smith Bros., of the old Christie ranch, 416 head of cattle, paying \$2,000 to secure the contract. Sometime afterwards they learned that there was a chattel mortgage on the cattle for \$19,500, held by W. M. Hurst, of Kansas City, of whom Smith Bros. had bought the cattle last November. He also held a second note for \$2,700 for money advanced to pay expense of feeding, etc. Hurst came here to see Brindley & Shriver, and claimed the notes as a lien on the cattle, but these gentlemen could not see it in this light. They tendered him \$19,500, the amount of the mortgage, but was refused. They finally agreed to allow Hurst to ship 108 head to Kansas City, giving Hurst the impression that they had given up the idea of realizing anything on the cattle. Such was not the case, however, but on the contrary they gave orders to the railroad company at this place to have seventeen cars in readiness Monday morning at Hillsboro. Securing a good force of men they went to the ranch Sunday, drove the cattle to Hillsboro, and loaded them. Hurst, by some means, received word of their movements, and endeavored to stay the shipment, but Brindley & Shriver were prepared with proofs of the validity of the contract, and that Hurst had received \$6,400, the proceeds of the 108 cattle, and the train was allowed to depart. Failing in this, Hurst had the sheriff of Wyandotte county replevin the cattle when they arrived at Argentine, but Shriver here gave notice that he would give re-delivery bond within twenty-four hours. He then went on to Kansas City, where, in presence of a commission firm, he again tendered Hurst \$19,500, less \$6,400, the proceeds of the 108 cattle. This time the proposition was accepted, and Hurst assigned the notes to Brindley & Shriver, paying all costs.

How to Live a Hundred Years.

Chicago News.

If the weather has made arrangements to keep the mercury permanently among the nineties perhaps nobody wishes to live 100 years, but if anybody does, Dr. J. M. Peabody's pamphlet under that title pretends to tell him how he may do so. There is an old story of an Indian who was told that he could have three wishes, and what he asked for would be given him. "Well," said he, "me wish first for all the rum me can drink." Next! "Me wish next for all the 'bacca me wants." And last! The old Indian thought a long time and finally said: "Well, me guess me take some more rum." So Dr. Peabody's first wish is that he may have all the sleep he wants, then all the water he wants to drink and to splash in, and then—well, he'll take a little more sleep. Certainly the doctor prescribes to the liking of most persons who, in this severely warm weather, would like nothing better than smoozing, and splashing in cold water, and smoozing again. It is a delightful medicine, but nevertheless, the doctor thinks that where there are no prenatal influences at work against the health, sleep and water, together with the vegetarian and farinaceous system of diet, and clothing made with a view to protection against the variations of heat and cold, and with no other view, will keep a person alive for a century.

—There are in England 187 ragged schools which are attended by 50,000 children.

A Daily Defalcation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom shown to him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give away. An honest man with all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends, and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. By and bye when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how, by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well-known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a break-down of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—The Sunday Herald.

The Great Forests of Puget Sound.

In western Washington, between the Cascade range on the east and the coast of Olympic range on the west, and between the forty-seventh and forty-ninth degrees of north latitude, is a thickly timbered belt of fir, cedar, alder, maple and other woods. Of these, fir probably represent three-fourths. In the midst of this wealth of forest, nature has placed a broad, deep arm of the Pacific ocean—Puget sound—with which it is connected by the strait of Fuca. Thus not only has nature provided the timber, but the water-way also by which it is possible for the merchant marine of the world to come and obtain their lumber supplies, much of which, some time in the future, must be furnished from these forests. Already the lumber trade with Australia, Central and South America, China, and the islands of the Pacific, amounts to fully 75,000,000 feet a year, and employs a fleet of about fifteen vessels every month.

Puget sound is two hundred miles in length, and has a littoral of 1,800 miles. This irregular shore line forms innumerable harbors, splendidly adapted for the erection of saw-mills and other woodworking factories, and also for the establishment of ship yards. Along this whole shore line, and from thence on both sides as far as the eye reaches, nothing can be seen but the vast and magnificent wealth of timber, save here and there where man has established a mill port, a town, or an occasional farm. In the timber belt of western Washington there are 20,000,000 acres covered with timber, most of which is included within the limits named—an area nearly equal to the combined areas of the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire. This timber belt will average 25,000 feet of lumber to the acre, or a total of 500,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Hence the saw mill of Puget sound, with their present capacity of 500,000,000 feet a year, would take 1,000 years to cut it down. The fir trees frequently attain the height of 250 feet, and planks of lumber are sometimes turned out of these mills 100 feet long.

HOW MUCH SEED WHEAT PER ACRE.

One of the questions to which there is no definite answer is, how much wheat shall be sown to the acre? Much depends on the condition of the soil, the degree of fertility, the time of sowing, the liability to injury from birds and insects, and on the subsequent character of the season. As a rule, less seed is required when sown with a drill than broadcast; less when sown early than late. In western New York some farmers sow only one bushel per acre; still more sow five pecks with a drill and six pecks broadcast. Occasionally two bushels per acre are sown, but probably the average is one and a half bushels. The American Agriculturist has readers in Great Britain, where three bushels are sown; and again, in sections of our own country, where three pecks are the rule. To the inexperienced we can give no better advice than to recommend them to ask their neighbors. There is generally some good reason for a prevailing practice. If you think your neighbors are sowing too much, sow a little less; if you think they are sowing too little, sow a peck more. Do not show your independence by halving or doubling up. If you do, you are pretty certain to make a mistake.

The wife and three children of Emile Loret of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, were killed, and himself and two other children badly wounded, by an explosion of gun powder in his house.

The Sights of Moscow.

Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

The principal sights of Moscow are the buildings in the Kremlin, including the ancient palace of the Boyars, the collection in the treasury, the big bell, and the spot where Napoleon stood during the burning of the city. In the treasury are numerous articles captured from Napoleon's army, among them numerous flags—some with French revolutionary boot-ties on them—the emperor's sword, writing desk and other souvenirs. Proudly looking down upon them all is a heroic marble statue of the great Frenchman, the placing of which in such a place was a handsome compliment paid by the Russians to their redoubtable foe. A state carriage presented by Queen Elizabeth of England to the czar, the charter of Poland in a dark velvet covered box, the pointed stick with which Ivan the Terrible killed his son, and other curiosities are in this collection. The big bell stands on the ground outside, with a great piece broken out of it, leaving a hole large enough for a man to squeeze through. The spot where Napoleon stood is on the roof. The Foundling hospital is another of the sights. Here are fifteen hundred infants from birth to 6 weeks old. In the registry there is an entry of an infant signed by Napoleon as "king of Moscow." The lady matron rather insinuated that Napoleon had more than an official interest in this entry. The Alexandrine theater and the palace of Prince Dolgoroki, where I had had the honor of supping, were other sights of this half-European, half-Asiatic city. Much of my time, however, was spent in the environs, where I had several friends, who vied with each other in making the time pass pleasantly. I visited several large farms where agriculture is pursued in the most approved style and with the aid of modern machinery. An extensive and well managed agricultural college stands near the city, where numerous students are annually matriculated.

Among the exhibits were several American machines, including the harvester and the California gang-plow. Altogether, I was greatly pleased with Moscow, and shallev all it with great regret.

After Twenty-Five Years.

A story, fully verified, and exceeding in some respects the romantic story of Enoch Arden, comes from Marietta, O. The opening scene in the drama dates back a quarter of a century, when Miss Lucy Abbott, a very handsome and virtuous young girl, the daughter of William Abbott of Marietta, at the age of 14 years, was united in marriage to John Adkinson, a sober and industrious young man of the Buckeye state. A few months after the marriage was consummated the young husband's spirit of patriotism led him to enlist with the brave boys who marched forth to defend the time honored flag of his country. The child-wife bade him goodspeed, and as time wore on, and the reign of war grew into years, she occasionally heard from her soldier husband. But finally the tender missives of love, so precious to the anxious young wife, ceased, and for over twenty-one years no tidings reached her of the lost one. It was reported, and generally believed, that young Adkinson killed an unknown grave in the Sunny South, as the last he heard from him was in the swamps of Virginia. After the young widow had laid aside the sable of grief she was won and wed by a young merchant of Parkersburg, John Geven, with whom she lived happily, and the home circle was enlarged by the advent of three children. All went well with our heroine until about the year 1879, when her husband met with an accident which unfitted him for work, and finally terminated in his death at the Western Insane asylum, where he was sent in 1880, the injury having resulted in insanity. This sad ending of our heroine's second chapter of wedded life was a hard blow, but she recovered and went to work with a will to support herself and children. In 1883 she again gave her hand in marriage to a Mr. Collins, of Caldwell, Ohio, a harness-maker. For a short time the union seemed to a happy one, but domestic trouble arose in regard to the children by her second husband, and the pair separated. Mrs. Collins returning to her mother's home in Marietta. Now comes the most romantic chapter in the life of the heroine of this sketch. It turned out that John Adkinson, the husband of her youth, whom she had mourned as lost, and for whom, as she states, there had always been a tender spot in her affection, is still alive and has written her from the far west, where he is at present a soldier in the regular army. He says when the war was over a letter from home told him his young wife was dead, and he at once enlisted in the regular army, and has since been doing his duty as a soldier on the Pacific coast. He writes that he has hoarded his pay for many years, and will be home in a few weeks to again claim the hand of the woman he left when a baby bride.

Mulvane Record: Wm. Moor's little boy got hold of an ounce vial nearly filled with laudanum, last Monday evening, and swallowed most of its contents. His mother noticed what was done immediately, and ran to the doctor with the child. An emetic was given and its life saved. It was difficult to keep it awake for some time afterwards, but his father took him to the mill, where the novelty of the situation and the clatter of the machinery kept him from going to sleep.